

CITY DRAFT ROLL MAY EXCEED 1,000,000

"If It Happens In New York
It's In The Evening World"

The Evening World.

WEATHER—Probably showers to-night and Friday.

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10 TOWNS TAKEN IN FIRST BLOW OF THE AMERICAN OFFENSIVE

DRAFT ENROLLMENT HERE MAY PASS 1,000,000 MARK; EARLY RUSH TO REGISTER

City Estimate by Government
of 780,000 Expected to
Be Much Greater.

NEW SUPPLY OF CARDS.

Some Local Boards May Be
Open Until Midnight to
Handle Late Arrivals.

The number of men registering in New York to-day for military classification will be much greater than had been expected by the Government's best estimate makers and may exceed 1,000,000.

The rush of men to the registration places began before daylight and at three o'clock this afternoon it was figured from local reports that more than three-fourths of the expected number had already signed.

Martin Conboy, director of the draft, announced this afternoon that reports from all districts and from outlying towns and cities indicated big increases over the estimated quotas.

The tentative figure for New York was 780,000 registrants, but it is apparent, say those who have examined the detailed reports from local boards thus far, that New York may pass the million mark. This will necessitate a new supply of cards, and printers are at work on a hurry order for 100,000 of them for use to-night. Mr. Conboy said it might be necessary for some registration places to be kept open until midnight to handle the late arrivals.

The most surprising reports came from Brooklyn, where it was said that the early estimates had been too low in all sections excepting the Brownsville district. But what happened in Brooklyn was happening also, though in a slight lesser degree, in all boroughs.

From the Jersey side came similar reports, and, in particular, Perth Amboy reported that a serious situation had arisen because the registrants outnumbered the available cards in the ratio of two to one.

BEGIN NUMBERING CARDS IN SERIAL ORDER TO-MORROW.
Local boards have received telegraphic instructions to begin to-morrow the numbering of cards in serial order. The largest registration in any local board is expected to be in Detroit, where one board will have 10,000 men. This means that in the drawing at Washington about 15,000 numbers will have to be used, a margin of 2,000 being provided for future registration of boys reaching the age of eighteen.

In the waterfront districts of lower Manhattan there were strange scenes of men from the far corners of the earth sitting at the little desks of clerks in public school buildings waiting their turn to be registered with the aid of interpreters. A Manhattan leader brought his entire flock at once.

The "White Light" and theatrical district centering around Broadway between 35th and 57th Streets was early in registering despite the fact that many actors living in that section are wont to think noon is early morning. Among those who came in to sign was a legless man on a little

LIEUT. SWAAB, NEW YORK, DOWNS THREE ENEMY PLANES IN ONE FLIGHT



Shoots Fokker on Way Back From
German Lines, Whips Two
Others When Attacked.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE,
Wednesday, Sept. 11 (Associated Press).—Three German airplanes are believed to have been shot down yesterday by Lieut. Jacques Swaab of New York City.

On his return from a flight over the lines he engaged and shot down a Fokker machine. Continuing his return flight he was attacked by a group of German planes, but shot one down in flames and forced another down out of control.

The victories have been reported and official confirmation of them is now being sought.

Lieut. Swaab is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Mayer Swaab Jr. of No. 88 Central Park West. He is twenty-four years old. He entered the service in June, 1917, receiving his training in the aviation camps at Columbus, O., and Dayton, O., before sailing for France last December. Over there he finished training in both France and Italy. Friends here believe the air battle in which he downed the three Germans may have been his first.

Lieut. Swaab's brother, Frank L. Swaab, aged nineteen, is a member of the New York State Guard. He registered with his Draft Board today.

GERMAN GENERAL HUHN SLAIN BY BRITISH FLYERS

Majority of His Staff Also Killed
in Attack Near St.
Quentin.

GENEVA, Sept. 12.—Gen. Hugo Huhn of the German Army has been killed by British aviators near St. Quentin, according to information from Rome to-day. The majority of his staff was also slain. Other generals narrowly escaped.

(For Racing Results and Entries See Page 2.)

ANTI-BOLSHEVIKI RISE IN PETROGRAD; HARD FIGHTING ON

Peasants Lead New Revolt—
22 French and English in
Peter and Paul Fortress.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Russian peasants who revolted against the Bolshevik Government a few days ago are reported to have entered Petrograd and to have been joined by a large part of the population, says a despatch from Copenhagen to the Central News Agency.

Severe fighting is proceeding in the city and fires have broken out at several places.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 12.—Eleven Englishmen and eleven French citizens have been arrested and imprisoned in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Petrograd, according to apparently reliable information received here to-day from the Russian capital.

The Englishmen incarcerated include R. M. R. Lockhart, the British Consul General at Moscow, who was condemned to death by the Bolshevik Government, but who escaped execution as the result of the intervention of all the neutral diplomatic representatives.

Russian White Guards have formed an unexpected front in the Armenian District of the Russian Province of Nizhni-Novgorod, according to a despatch from Moscow. Six districts in that province have united against the Russian Soviet Government.

Peasants in the Province of Kasan are arming against the Bolsheviks, and the despatch adds, Soviet forces are being formed to suppress the revolt.

The Soviet Government has issued a significant order to the All Peoples' Commissaries to take precautions for their personal safety, according to a Moscow despatch to the Rhenische Westfaelische Zeitung. Henceforth the order urges the use of only strongly manned armored motor cars in the streets of Petrograd and Moscow.

Ukrainian peasants wiped out a German garrison and occupied Brusilovka, according to a despatch to-day from Kiev.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 9 (Via London, Sept. 12).—United States Consul General De Witt C. Poole Jr. has been arrested in Moscow. He is accused of being implicated in the plot to purchase Lettish troops, the support of the Bolsheviks, and is under arrest at the consulate.

ARCHANGEL, Sept. 4 (Associated Press).—American troops have arrived safely at Archangel. Many of them speak the Russian language fluently.

Most of these troops are from States where the winters are much like those in Russia. Their voyage was quick and tranquil. The men suffered few discomforts, except there was a heavy list of seasick.

DRY RESOLUTION SIGNED.

Wilson Affixes Signature to Zone
Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—President Wilson to-day signed the joint resolution passed by Congress empowering him to establish prohibition zones around shipyards, munitions factories and other war industries.

Under the general terms of the resolution more drastic restrictions than now prevail may be ordered for all war plants, but the measure is aimed specifically at the town of Oliver, Wis., which has sprung up with many saloons across the river from Duluth.

KAISER COMPLAINS FIGHTING ENEMY WON'T TALK PEACE

Furnishes Climax to New
"Offensive" of Hertling,
Burian and Crown Prince.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 12 (Associated Press).—Speaking at the Krupp munition works at Essen, Emperor William declared that every one in the remotest corner of the Fatherland knew that he had "left no stone unturned to shorten the war as far as possible for our people and for the entire civilized European world."

The Emperor said it took two to make peace—that one could not do it unless he could overcome the other. Germany, he declared, was confronted with her enemies' will to destroy her, and she must place against this her determination to preserve her existence.

After mentioning his offer of peace the Emperor said that the German leaders had made it plain to every one who wished to understand "that we are at all times ready to offer the hand to peace."

BLAME FOR WAR AGAIN PUT ON GERMANY'S FOES.

In beginning his address at the munition works he declared he knew the heavy curses under which the people had labored. He continued:

"But to whom, after all, do we owe this? Who spoke at the very beginning of the war of starving out the German women and children? Who was it who introduced terrible hatred into this war? It was the enemy."

"Every one of you in the remotest corner of the Fatherland knows that I left no stone unturned to shorten the war as far as possible for you and your people and for the entire civilized European world."

"In December, 1916, I presented the enemy public with a clear and unambiguous offer of peace in the name of the German Empire and my allies. Jeers, mockery and contempt were the answer."

"He up above knows my sense of responsibility. Repeatedly during the past months the responsible leaders of the Imperial Government have unambiguously given to understand, to everyone who wished to understand, that we are at all times ready to offer the hand to peace."

The Emperor declared the answer of Germany's enemy was the outspoken will to the destruction, the disintegration, the crushing of Germany.

"To make peace," he added, "two are needed. If either is unwilling the other cannot, presuming that he does not overthrow the other. Thus we are confronted with the enemy's absolute will to destruction and against this absolute will to destruction we must place our absolute will to preserve our existence."

"Our brave army out there has shown you this will and deed. Whether in assault or withdrawal or trench fighting, the only thing that matters is that the enemy should lose as much as possible. That has occurred and continues to occur."

DECLARES U BOATS DO MORE THAN ALLIES ADMIT.

"Our death-defying navy also has proved that it beat the enemy at the Skagerrack despite his great superiority. Our U boats, like a consuming worm, gnaw at the enemy's vitals more than our enemies will admit."

"Even though, in the opinion of

INFANTRY RUSHES FORWARD WITH FLEET OF 100 TANKS

Pershing Opens First American
Offensive on Both Sides of St.
Mihiel on a Total Front of 40
Miles and Drives Germans Back,
Aided by French Troops.

Greatest Force of Americans Yet
Engaged in This War Is in Ac-
tion—Allies Already Have Su-
premacacy of Air—Americans
Eager and Fighting Magnificently

BY FRED S. FERGUSON.

United Press Staff Correspondent.

WITH THE AMERICANS ON THE METZ FRONT, Sept. 12.—The first American offensive started at 5 o'clock this morning between the Meuse and the Moselle Rivers. The attack was carried out by the First Army under the direct command of Gen. Pershing.

The Americans have captured ten villages and advanced several kilometers on a 15-kilometer front—about twelve miles. The immediate object of the attack is limited to a specified line. Tanks are in action.

American infantry attacked behind a heavy rolling barrage, timed to go forward 100 meters every four minutes.

The greatest number of American troops and artillery yet involved in any single operation is engaged in the attack.

[St. Mihiel is on the Meuse directly in front of Metz, approximately thirty-three miles from that city and about twenty-three miles from the Lorraine border. It is at the apex of the St. Mihiel salient.]

[The despatch from Ferguson was received by the United Press in New York in triplicate via Western Union, Commercial and French cables. The cables indicated that they had been relayed from the front by courier to Nancy, from which point they were forwarded via Paris and London.]

GAIN ON WEST SIDE OF SALIENT.

The Americans and the French also attacked on the western side of the St. Mihiel salient, pushing the enemy back in the region of Fresnes (at the northern base of the salient). This action was on a front of about eight miles. The French are on the peak of the salient, keeping pace with the Americans, pinching in the sides.

Prisoners taken by the Americans reached four hundred in a few hours. The French are advancing on a 35-kilometer arc (about 20 miles), between the points of the American attack. They are starting the encirclement of St. Mihiel.

[As the American front to the east of St. Mihiel is twelve miles and our front north of the town is eight miles the total length of the drive is about forty miles.]

The weather is ideal for the offensive. The Allies have complete supremacy of the air.

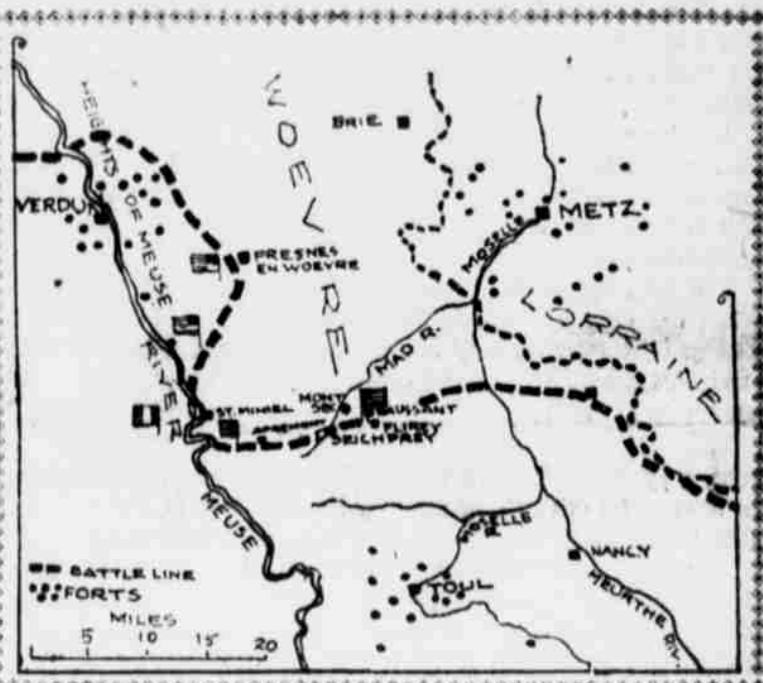
More than 100 tanks, manned by Americans, aided in smashing the powerful, concrete-reinforced first line of the enemy, in the region of St. Baussant (twelve miles east of St. Mihiel). The tanks drove forward at sunrise, behind a dense smoke screen. The town of Montze (a great German stronghold seven miles east of St. Mihiel) was kept shrouded in a smoke screen all morning long to prevent effective German observation.

Allied artillery is moving forward. Pagny-sur-Moselle is aflame from the American guns.

[This town is twelve miles from Metz and five miles north of the Allied line where the Moselle crosses it.]

The attack on the left side of the salient is also making progress. The attack followed four hours of the most terrific artillery prepara-

WHERE U. S. BLOW FELL



The above map shows particularly the St. Mihiel salient, which the Germans have held since their invasion of France in 1914. It is the most dangerous pocket remaining on the entire western front.

The St. Mihiel pocket is in the form of a right angle, beginning at Verdun, then running about twenty miles south to St. Mihiel and turning eastward for twenty-five miles toward the German border. The Meuse and the Moselle Rivers are the boundaries of this twenty-five mile stretch along which the Americans to-day have started their offensive.

tion, starting at 1 A. M. There was rain during the night, and the flashes from hundreds of guns concentrated around the salient brilliantly lighted up the storm clouds.

Everything within the arc of the salient was under fire. In addition to the artillery bombardment, airplanes dropped bombs on all railroad centres, bridges, hangars and munition supply centres in the salient, which is one of the strongest fortified points on the western front.

PRISONERS IN BATCHES OF 50 AND 100.

The number of prisoners taken is probably large. Indefinite reports at the time of cabling this despatch (11.25 A. M.) say that groups of 50 and 100 are passing through villages near the front. Many of the prisoners are from the crack Tenth Division which participated in the Marne offensive last July.

From the moment the first American went over the top to-day reports flowed back steadily telling of increasing successes.

Artillery and tanks so smashed the powerful enemy first line that little infantry resistance was encountered. Prisoners indicated they had been expecting an attack, but did not know when or where it would be.

[The first village was taken by the Americans within forty-five minutes. Woods and other strong points were then enveloped.]

American driven narrow gauge railway trains and wagons were rushed up with ammunition. All other work was done by the Americans, making this the first complete all American conducted attack.

The First Army's air reserve, working with the French, assumed the offensive with the infantry. At 9 A. M. they reported not a single Boche plane in the sky. American observers and bombers worked unmolested, under the escort of chaser planes.

AMERICANS IN GERMAN FIRST LINE.

AMERICAN FORCES ON THE LORRAINE FRONT, Sept. 12 (Associated Press).—American forces this morning launched an attack on the German positions. At 9 o'clock they had progressed generally along the line. Some prisoners were taken at different parts of the sector.

The first wave of American troops met with little resistance, and at 8 o'clock the second American wave was in possession of several points of the German first line.

The Germans are now falling back on the fronts on each side of the St. Mihiel salient. Though undoubtedly suspicious of the intentions of the Americans in this region the Germans were unaware at the time of the direction of the attack. The American troops are all intensely eager and are fighting magnificently.

There are some indications that the Germans are withdrawing from